Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph 0209 with the paragraph below:

[0209]   In order to achieve such benefits, baseband circuitry 3202 can, for example, be configured to use 3 signal levels: "1", "0", and "-1" for both the I and Q data. By using two signals for each data stream, however, radio transmit module 3300 only sees a series of 1s and 0s. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 34, the I+ data stream can be coded such that it goes high when a "1" is being transmitted and stays low when either a "0" or a "-1" is being transmitted. The I-data stream can be coded such that it goes high when a "-1" is being transmitted and stays low when either a "0" or a "1" is being transmitted. The Q+ and Q- data streams can be coded in the same manner. The data streams can then be passed through pulsers 3322-3328, which can be configured to convert the data bits in each data stream into narrower pulses. The narrow pulses can then be combined in combiners [3320]3330 and [3322]3332 such that:

I=(I+)-(I-); and (1)

Q=(Q+)-(Q-). (2)

Please replace paragraph 0214 with the paragraph below:

[0214]   As illustrated in FIG. 35, an inverted output can be used to generate outputs for the I- and Q- data streams so that they can be combined with the I+ and Q+ data streams in accordance with equations (1) and (2). In such embodiments, combiners [3320]3330 and [3322]3332 can be passive combiners such as the one illustrated in FIG. 36. The combiner illustrated in FIG. 36 simply comprises three resistive components R1, R2, and R3. The resistive value of components R1, R2, and R3 can be selected on an implementation by implementation bases. For example, in certain embodiments the resistive values can be selected such that R1=R2=R3. For example, a value of 17 ohms can be used for each of R1, R2, and R3.

Please replace paragraph 0223 with the paragraph below:

[0223]   FIG. 41 is a diagram illustrating an alternative embodiment of a radio receiver

4100 that can be used in conjunction, for example, with the transmitter of FIG. 33. In radio

receiver 4100, a[n] sigma-delta A/D converter is formed by combiner 4102, band pass filter

4104, precision, clocked comparator 4110, and D/A converter 4106. Thus, the incoming signal is

filtered by filter 4104 and then compared to a ground reference by comparator 4104. The output

of comparator 4110 is then fed to D/A converter 4106, the output of which is then subtracted

[form] from the incoming signal by combiner 4102. The output [if] of comparator 4110 is also

sent to filter and decimation circuitry 4108, the output of which is sent to baseband circuitry

4112.